

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 27TH, 1889

NUMBER 21

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua das Oureiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. J. W. TARDUOX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock a. m., and 6 o'clock p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a. m. Entre Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:25 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m., arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:40. Downward, trains leave Barra at 5:15 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m., Porto Novo at 12:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25. Entre Rios at 12:23 and Marinho Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:55. Downward, train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5:00 a. m., Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 12:23 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 5:50 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 12:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m., arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Downward, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a. m., arriving at 12:21 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 12:25 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeira, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Prahia at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Fridays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m., and at 3 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 92, from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 18, Botafogo.

Hotels.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 27th, 1889.

THE recent crisis and present uncertainty in administrative affairs will doubtless puzzle many of our foreign readers who may not have followed Brazilian politics closely. As no elections have been held to reverse the large conservative majority in the Chamber, the weakness of the João Alfredo cabinet will not be understood. The cause for all this, however, needs only a brief elucidation, and it is to be found in the act of abolition carried through the two houses one year ago. There are, of course, petty jealousies and cliques in both parties, and these may have considerable influence on the character and temper of the opposition; but they were not the cause of it. When the project for immediate and unconditional abolition was presented last year, it was so unexpected and occasioned so much surprise, especially through the enthusiasm created by it and the inexplicable majority which suddenly appeared for it in the Chamber, that no efficient opposition could be organized. Both parties were divided on the question, hence harmonious action was impossible. The liberal party had the greater number of abolitionists in its ranks, but it had been dallying with the question for a long time in order not to offend such men as Sinimbu and Saraiva who were stubbornly opposed to emancipation. The conservative party had fewer declared abolitionists, but it had a leader in João Alfredo who was not afraid to brave the displeasure of his colleagues by adopting a liberal measure and carrying it through. He calculated on the submissiveness of the average legislator, who prefers to follow his leader through an objectionable campaign rather than to incur hazard by striking out for himself, but at the same time he ran the risk of arousing enough opposition to defeat the measure and ruin himself. Fortunately the liberal leaders had just before placed themselves so strongly and unequivocally on the side of abolition, through their opposition to preceding pro-slavery cabinet presided over by Barão de Cotegipe, that they could not oppose the sweeping measure introduced by the new conservative leader, and the measure went through with such a burst of enthusiasm that even the lukewarm were carried with it. The bill became law in due time, and, as was to have been expected, the country did not fail to give João Alfredo and his colleagues the fullest measure of praise. When the wave of enthusiasm had passed and the time for reflection came, an opposition movement set in which has since brought

every possible influence to bear to overthrow the cabinet. On the side of the liberals are many who condemn the premier for adopting a liberal measure as his own and then carrying it through successfully. The same thing has occurred more than once in English history, and with the same result that the conservative strategist was hated for stealing a liberal measure from the enemy. Among the Brazilian conservatives, however, there has been a faction led by the late Premier Cotegipe, Senator Paulino and Deputy Gomes de Castro, who have opposed emancipation in every form and have refused to accept its results. Under the cover of a plea for indemnification, and embittered by personal jealousies, they have used every means to annoy, irritate and overthrow the ministry. Though so widely separated in party affiliations and personal sentiments, a majority of the liberals, who favor abolition, have joined hands with the Paulino faction, who oppose and hate abolition, for the sole purpose of overthrowing the man who secured the adoption of this eminently just and humane law. It is an alliance out of which no good can come, but is strong enough to block all legislation and to render João Alfredo's tenure of office very uncertain.

We have no desire to question the good faith with which the Associação Commercial has called a meeting for the 28th inst. to consider the subjects of currency conversion and banks of issue, but the decision may be very easily foreshadowed. As to the conversion of the currency, we shall probably have all the venerable platitudes of the political economists to prove that gold alone is money and that paper is not; but very little will be advanced to show how this state of affairs is to be maintained in a country whose expenditures exceed its receipts, and whose foreign exchange operations, commercial and financial, exhibit an adverse balance of payments. They will overlook the fact that paper is necessary for convenience, and unavoidable where income and loans can not maintain gold in circulation, consequently they will not consider how this useful medium of exchange can be best issued and honestly maintained. As to banks of issue, the Associação will of course declare in favor of a great central institution with branches throughout the whole empire, with its coffers filled with imported gold and the country flooded with its promises to pay, with a strong, central, semi-political administration, a credit account with the government, and a gigantic loan department for the benefit of planters and politicians. Of course, the similarity between this ideal institution and the one now existing will be so great, that no necessity will be found for a change beyond that of a few additions of capital and functions in the latter. We shall probably hear of the sacrifices already made, of the assistance thus far rendered to an embarrassed Treasury and to needy agriculturists, and of the important interests involved in its future maintenance. All this will be advanced to prove that Brazil needs only this one great central banking institution, and that any effort toward decentralization will inevitably result in disaster. In view of the fact that a decentralized system has already been adopted, and that the tendency elsewhere is largely of that character, it is incredible that men of recognized commercial and financial standing will deliberately take a stand against it, and yet that is just what may be expected from the forthcoming meeting of the Associação.

THE time for the projected international American congress at Washington is now near at hand, and something definite ought to be known of its character and composition. Canada has not been invited, and

according to late exchanges it is doubtful whether Mexico will be represented. We had been under the impression that formal invitations to all the South American nations were issued a long time ago through the diplomatic representatives of the United States, and also that most of the countries thus invited had formally signified their acceptance. All this, however, appears to have been insufficient. In our issue of the 6th instant we noted the arrival here of Mr. J. G. Walker who, we presumed, was commissioned to visit the United States consulates in South America, as two of our west coast exchanges had stated. We have since been informed that Mr. Walker was commissioned by the United States government to repeat the formal invitations to attend the projected congress, and to explain the objects which his government has in view in advocating such a meeting. So far as we can learn, Mr. Walker's mission here was a failure. He did not visit Petropolis, where the Emperor is residing, and he did not get an opportunity to explain the objects for which the congress is called. And he did not even secure an interview with the minister of foreign affairs, to whom he should have presented himself immediately on arrival, and then awaited an opportunity to lay before the Brazilian government the plans and purposes of his government in regard to this projected congress. We shall not undertake to discuss Mr. Walker's manner of executing his commission further than to observe that he has not left the impression here which the government of the United States needs and desires. We do not know why it was necessary to send a commissioner at all, nor why the diplomatic representatives of the United States to these South American governments were not charged with a duty falling naturally within their province. No one could have performed the duty better, unless some high functionary in the State department, accustomed to diplomatic usages, were selected as a special envoy. However this may be, the special mission has miscarried in this one instance, and was probably not a brilliant success in many others. We shall not reflect on the gentleman charged with this important service by calling attention to this failure, for he was sent out on a special, irregular kind of work which required an amount of tact and diplomatic skill which few men possess. He had no precedents to guide him among a people who dote on such things, and he evidently had had no diplomatic experience to guide him in the ceremonial part of his duties. If he were really charged with a commission which made his special services necessary and which for the time being exalted him above the resident minister of the United States at this capital, then his first step should have been to present his credentials at the foreign office and request an interview with the chief of the nation, the Emperor. It is not altogether courteous for so important an official to visit the capital of a great nation without calling on its ruler to pay his respects and explain the purposes of his visit. A "card call" is hardly satisfactory in such matters, especially where the caller is soliciting a favor.

If the ministry is really in earnest in its expressed desire to improve the moral and religious condition of the country through an increase in the number of bishops and an extension of religious instruction, would it not be good policy to emphasize that desire by executing laws already in existence against vice and immorality, by proposing others of recognized necessity, and by showing its disapproval of practices among influential people which tend to demoralize society and encourage vicious living among those less prominent. That there is an

appalling amount of vice in this city no one will question, and that it is openly practised and openly condoned is equally notorious. The Rua do Ouvidor, of an afternoon, is full of flashy, vulgar adventurers and *roués*, who annoy and insult respectable ladies with the greatest impunity. They neither respect youth nor old age, and they have no higher instinct than to persecute and insult unprotected women. Were it not for the law which protects them against being knocked down in the open street, as they deserve, it would soon become dangerous for them to so openly outrage every sentiment of honor and decency, but unfortunately the laws of Brazil protect these knaves and vagabonds and make it a more serious offense to knock them down than to knife a respectable citizen. Were the laws made for the express purpose of protecting vice, dishonesty and crime, they could not be more effective than they are now. Then, when men in high places, even in the cabinet itself, become the subjects of public scandals, the authors of besmirched reputations, the principals in social intrigues and dishonorable exploits which in any enlightened country would ruin a man for life, is it not time that the government should take decided measures to eradicate the evil influence. It was possible in England, not long since, to destroy the public career of one of the ablest and most promising statesmen of the country for a shameful intrigue; why is it not possible to do the same here? Is it that there is no public sentiment against such practices, or is it that there are but a helpless few with clean enough records to warrant their advocacy of purer morals and higher character among those in authority. Were the record to be written daily of these intrigues and vices, these dishonorable and dishonoring practices, these pernicious customs and degrading manners, as it is of petty manifestations and trivial decorations, it would forever condemn this people to the withering scorn and contempt of the whole world. And yet, there seems to be some slight stirring of conscience in all this—in this busy market of sensuality, egotism, gambling, lotteries, intrigues, speculations on the industry and reputation of others, theft and deception—else we should not have had this appeal for more bishops and more religious instruction. If the bishops and priests and religious training are to be no better than they have been, then we shall do quite as well without them, but if the government and those in power will first reform themselves and then secure the assistance of a few virtuous, courageous priests to assist in cleansing this Augean stable, something may be accomplished. But we must have acts, as well as words.

ARGENTINE PORT CHARGES.

The Montevideo Express of the 12th inst. reprints from a Buenos Aires freight report the following scale of customs and port charges in Buenos Aires and river ports:

Inward pilotage from Cape St. Mary, or Point Indio, is bargained for, and ranges from \$40 to \$80 m/n. Outward pilotage from the port is generally obtained for about \$40 m/n. The clearance expenses of vessels are about:

Loaded, and if under 500 tons register	\$ 90 m/n
" " " over 500 tons	100 "
Proceeding in ballast	25 "

Steamers, on paying \$600 m/n for what are termed "packet privileges," available for three years, have the advantages of being allowed to discharge and load by day and night, and to sail immediately after loading. (Sailing vessels are detained and export duties on cargo shipped are liquidated). The expenses entering at customs are:—

Per register ton for light dues	\$.07 m/n
" " " for sanitary dues	—.02 "
Stamp on manifest	—.50 "

Vessels discharging at La Boca, or Barracas, have the following extra charges:

Towage and pilotage in and out from \$50 to \$150 m/n.

Entering dues, per register ton, if over 150 tons register. \$ --30
Wharfage, per register ton, for first 100 tons, daily. --02
Wharfage, for every subsequent register ton, daily. --01

If wharfage is for consignee's account, vessels nevertheless pay one day's wharfage dues to government mole. Steamers entering La Boca or Barracas pay half dues only.

Stevedores.—Discharging, loading, or shifting cargo is paid for at \$1.40 per man per diem, and food. Night work counts double pay, or 25 cts. to 30 cts. per ton according to cargo.

Rivers Parana and Uruguay.—With exception of pilotage to and from, and a coaster's license, there are no extra port charges to pay at any one or more Argentine ports in these rivers.

Coaster's license. \$ 25 m/n
Pilotage to and from Rosario. . \$90 to 150 "
Pilotage to and from Paysandu. 90 to 150 "

The navigation of these rivers can be effected by day or night; 17 feet of water can always be reckoned up to Rosario or Paysandu, excepting at *El Globo* (Martin Garcia), where, at times, and especially after a succession of N. W. winds, the water falls to 11 feet. The ground is however soft and muddy, and N. W. winds are not prevalent for any length of time. Vessels drawing over 16 feet should, however, lighten to that draught before proceeding to the rivers.

PROVINCE OF BAHIA.

The *Diario Oficial* of the 26th publishes extracts from the *relatorio* presented on April 1st by the president of Bahia upon turning over the government of the province to his successor, from which we make the following abstract:

The debt of the province was:

Foreign loan, £800,000.	7,111,200\$
Stock to be paid, 7%	667,600
do converted, 6%	1,631,600
do 6%	2,250,000
	11,660,400\$

From this amount is to be deducted the proceeds of £168,000 to be applied to the payment of the outstanding 7 per cent. stock and the amortization specified by a law of April, 1888, which will reduce the total to 10,167,048\$. The £168,000 is the fourth installment of the foreign loan.

The service of the debt amounts to 538,910\$880, or 355,560\$ on the foreign and 183,350\$880 on the domestic debt.

On March 27th, 1888, the debt was as follows:

Stock, 6%	2,250,000\$
do 7%	5,761,300
Accounts current and bills payable, 8%	1,570,000
	9,581,300\$

for the service of which 663,891\$ was requisite. The province has therefore increased the capital of its debt while reducing, apparently, the cost of its service.

Among the assets of the province are specified:

Central Bahia and Paragassá railway shares.	1,000,000\$000
Nazareth tramway, do.	500,000
Agua Santa/Amarene, do.	30,000
Loan to Hugh Wilson, interest added to 31st March, 1884.	626,608 812
	2,156,608\$812

To which should be added dividends on the tramway stock from October 1st, 1884, and which are due the province. In 1887-88 the provincial treasury collected 121,216\$992 of debts arising from unpaid taxes.

The receipts of the province in 1887-88 were 3,571,818\$963, of which 208,450\$ was extraordinary, and expenses were 3,561,724\$381, of which 483,867\$443 were extraordinary. A balance was apparent of 285,512\$025 on ordinary expenditure and a deficit of 275,417\$843 on extraordinary, leaving a net balance of 10,094\$582.

For the first half of 1888-89 (*vide*) the receipts, exclusive of financial transactions, amounted to 3,744,166\$490, of which 1,370,340\$438 were ordinary and 2,373,826\$052 extraordinary, while expenses reached the sum of 3,703,228\$297.

For 1888-89 the revenue is estimated to produce 3,118,395\$018 and expenses are estimated at 3,163,176\$781, or a deficit is apparent of 44,781\$763.

The first crop of West African cocoa has just arrived in Hamburg. The high expectations entertained for some time with regard to this new cocoa proved fully justified. Competent judges say that the beans are as valuable as Bahia beans. Further lots are expected from the 120,000 cocoa trees which were planted three years ago and have already attained a height of 10 to 12 feet.—*Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 18.—In the Senate a motion of Sr. Dantas for information as to relief measures in the province of Bahia was passed. The debate on Senator Ignacio Martins' motion was adjourned for 48 hours, in order to secure the presence of the premier. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 20.—In the Senate the committee reported the reply to the Speech from the Throne. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos' motion for information as to relief for the sufferers from drouth in the provinces of Paralyba, Rio Grande do Sul and Piahy, and to the suspension of a health inspector in the province of Amazonas, was passed. Senator Belisario asked for information as to the last credit opened in favor of the president of Ceará. The premier replied and Sr. Belisario again spoke. The Ignacio Martins' motion again came up, the premier and Visconde de Ouro Preto speaking; the debate was adjourned. In the Chamber Deputy Spinola presented the project of a law to abolish the Christmas and some other holiday vacations. The project of the law declaring May 13th a national holiday was rejected in first discussion. Deputy Gonçalves Ferreira defended his action, when president of the province of Minas Geraes, in contracting the Loyo loan, and Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke on the naval force bill.

May 21.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

May 22.—In the Senate Sr. Avila presented a number of questions regarding the Mato Grosso army of observation. The premier and Senator Belisario spoke on the Ignacio Martins motion. In the Chamber the project of the reply to the Speech from the Throne was read. Deputy Affonso Celso moved for information as to the cost of repairing the Imperial Chapel. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto asked to know how much of the 12,000,000\$ advanced by the Treasury to the Bank of Brazil had been employed. The same deputy's motion to declare urgent the debate on the freedom of religion law was rejected by 57 to 49 votes. Deputies Nabuco and Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke in the debate on the naval force bill.

May 23.—In the Senate the minister of foreign affairs spoke on the motion of Senator Avila relative to the Mato Grosso expedition. Sr. Avila finally spoke on the Ignacio Martins motion and this was passed. Senators Saraiva and Avila, and the minister of marine, spoke on the credit granted the navy department. In the Chamber there was no session.

May 24.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins moved for information as to why the government had not dismissed the president of Rio Grande do Sul, as requested by the provincial assembly. Senator Avila and the minister of marine again discussed naval affairs. In the Chamber Deputy Diana took his seat. The report of the Loyo investigation committee was discussed by Deputies Andrade Figueira and Mac Dowell, the former in defense of and the latter attacking the government. Deputies Passos de Miranda and Clarindo Chaves spoke on Amazonas provincial matters.

May 25.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit "nickels" are circulating in Pará.

—The surveys for determining the plans and cost of the proposed drainage works at Juiz de Fora were begun on the 21st inst.

—On April 30th last the balance on deposit at the Bahia savings bank amounted to 3,726,910\$736 divided among 9,243 depositors.

—A telegram from Campos, Rio de Janeiro, dated on the 25th states that a priest had been arrested there charged with the murder of his uncle.

—Favorable committee reports have been presented to the São Paulo extraordinary provincial assembly on the question of authorizing loans to Santos and Campinas for sanitary relief and improvements.

—The Amazon provinces seem to be all breaking up. Recent advices say the bishop of Pará had discharged Canon Costa Aguiar, a parish priest, who is a deputy to the general legislature.

—We are glad to note that the academic republican club of São Paulo had declared its adhesion to the ideas advanced by the directory of the republican party. The country may now be considered safe.

—Two local capitalists of Amparo, São Paulo, have offered to supply that town with light (electric), water and drainage for 10,000\$ a year, all houses paying a rental of less than 120\$ a year to be exempt from tax.

—The *Diario de Minas* relates that a roulette table was recently discovered in a house in Juiz de Fora by the police, and was thereupon seized according to law. A short time after, however, the authorities restored the prohibited article to its owner. The higher police authorities of Juiz de Fora may rightfully be suspected of pronounced sympathy with the gamblers.

—In the village of Cananea, province of São Paulo, beans sell for \$5000 per 40 litres and eggs at 160 reis (8 cents) per dozen. And yet in Campinas, in the same province, these articles command almost starvation prices.

—Recent advices from the interior of the province of Bahia describe the situation there as critical. The drouth has been very severe, the people were moving to the sea-board and deaths from starvation are also reported.

—A case of presence of mind is reported from Moçoca, S. Paulo. A couple went to church to be married, but the bride refused to marry the groom, whereupon the latter invited all the guests to take beer with him in honor of his escape.

—The service of discharging steamers in the port of Santos has reached a most demoralizing state. It would appear that the custom house has at last reached a point where nothing is attended to but the drawing of salaries and imposition of fines.

—The recent election in the 11th district of Pernambuco to fill a vacancy in the delegation to the General Assembly, resulted in a victory for the liberal candidate Dr. João Augusto do Rego Barros. Ex-Minister Portella was the conservative candidate.

—The thieves are now having a "go" at poor Campinas, breaking into houses, whose owners are away, and carrying off anything that suits them. As these scoundrels appear to enjoy immunity from fever, perhaps lynching a few of them would have a salutary effect.

—On the 11th inst. the president of the province of S. Paulo, in reply to a communication from the Spanish vice-consul at Santos, declined to send back to Europe a number of Spaniards, but offered them five days lodging and board and lots of ground at the Vila Vista colonial nucleus.

—Recent advices from Pernambuco state that the city is much excited over an idea that there is an organization there for child-stealing. A negro, arrested for stealing turkeys, was supposed to be one of the band and would have been killed had not the police promptly interfered.

—The *Provincia do Pará* of the 5th inst. says that 5,597 Ceará refugees are receiving public aid at Manaus, capital of the province of Amazonas. As these people are to continue pensioners after leaving their native province, why can they not be sent where they can be employed in public works?

—A Victoria, Espírito Santo, journal says there are conferred accounts in the Treasury agency there since 1885 that have not been paid, because no funds have been provided. Four years after accounts are passed seems a long time to make creditors wait for their money, even if they are of the government.

—A local paper says that smuggling is carried on at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, continuously and with the apparent connivance of the police. The town of Rivera, on the Uruguayan side, is full of merchandise, which is finding its way across the frontier day and night. It is asserted that the new reduced schedule for Rio Grande is not sufficient for checking this contraband trade.

—The telegraph announces the death of Dr. Caio Prado, president of Ceará and brother of Senator Antonio Prado, which occurred on the morning of the 25th inst. at Fortaleza, Ceará. He was taken ill with fever about the 21st, which soon developed into a virulent type of yellow fever. He was still a young man and had served as president of the provinces of Alagoas and Ceará with considerable success, being very popular with certain classes of the people.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is reported that work on the projected Ulutaba and Tautaté railway will be begun within the next three months.

—A telegram received here on the 22nd, it is said, confirms the report of the sale of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto, province of Rio de Janeiro, railway in London.

—The April traffic of the Macaé and Campos railway produced 116,081\$577, or 49,785\$980 from importation, 91,936\$990 from exportation and 4,359\$500 sundries.

—On the 23rd the organization of the Espírito Santo and Minas railway company was confirmed. The company is formed by Belgian capitalists with a capital of 10,000,000 francs.

—The engineers of the Central Uruguayan railway arrived at Santa Anna do Livramento, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the 25th. They have made surveys from Passo dos Touros.

—The February receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 849,376\$270, and the expenditures to 196,445\$820, leaving a surplus of 643,930\$70. The January surplus was 580,253\$830.

—The São Paulo provincial government has just authorized the payment of the interest guarantee to the Itana and Sorocabana companies for the last half of 1888, the former receiving 39,851\$037 and the latter 87,614\$890.

—According to recent advices from Pará the work on the extension of the Bragança railway has been actively pushed. Clearings through the forest extended 3 kilometres, and 1,200 metres of fillings had been completed.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has approved the construction of a railway from Ulutaba to Tautaté. This will give São Paulo another port, and will, if successful, draw something from the traffic now coming over the D. Pedro II line.

—Reports are current that the Villa Isabel tramway will be sold to foreigners, who will proceed to greatly improve the part of the city served by the line. The price offered is said to be 3,500,000\$ and the purchasers a syndicate with Morton, Rose & Co. at the head.

—The receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway for the latter half of 1888, were 224,295\$520 and expenses 225,085\$140, or a deficit of 789\$620. For the same time the revenue of the Timbó branch was 30,314\$880 and expenses were 68,012\$390, leaving a deficit of 37,697\$530.

—Upon the application of Senator Saraiva the government has decided to run an extra daily train from Agolândia to Bahia, and vice versa. Sr. Saraiva gave a pitiable account of the difficulties of transit between the above named places, and as the cost of the extra train is only about 22,000\$ per annum, the minister of agriculture at once ordered its establishment.

—An important merchant of Casa Branca, São Paulo, according to the *Diario Mercantil*, is complaining of the length of time taken by the railways in transporting merchandise from Rio to that place. He has been waiting for goods shipped in Rio on April 22, which had not arrived at Casa Branca on the 20th inst. A month is certainly a long time for such a distance.

—According to an official communication from the chief-engineer there were 30 kilometres of the Sobral, Ceará, railway under construction at latest dates. The engineer states that whereas 140 laborers had been advertised for upon one occasion, only 85 had applied for work, from which it may be inferred that there is not so very much starvation in Ceará as we are led to believe.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new port of La Plata, Argentine Republic, is to be formally opened July 9th.

—It is announced that the city of Montevideo has realized a loan of \$10,000,000 in London.

—The Argentine government has ordered the manufacture of torpedo balloons for the army.

—It is pleasing to note that a cablegram of the 23rd announces that the new red uniforms of President Celnan's new guard were much admired.

—A new enterprise of the Buenos Aires *intendencia* is to create a co-operative society for supplying the people with fresh beef at cheap rates.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 24th says that a steamship company is being organized in New York for a service between that city and the River Plate.

—President Tajes, of Uruguay, arrived at Buenos Aires on the 23rd with a suite of 300 persons. This beats King Humbert all hollow! Tajes was received with impressive ceremonies and lavish display, the republican simplicity of the River Plate running somewhat in that direction. After enjoying the democratic hospitality of the Argentine Republic for a week, the Uruguayan magnate will return home on the 30th.

—According to an abstract of the annual report of the President of the Argentine Republic published in the *River Plate Times* the imports in 1888 were valued at \$127,507,860 and the exports \$99,556,377. The foreign debt is now \$87,905,807, and the internal debt, including bonds sold to the banks, \$192,213,364. The bank note circulation is now \$151,160,496, guaranteed by 4 1/2 per cent bonds. It is to be presumed that the currency debt is not included in the amounts first mentioned.

—This is what the Bishop of the Falkland islands, who was a passenger on the R. M. S. *Atrato*, says about Argentine quarantine: "In the River Plate dread of the Brazilian fever has become a panic, and severe quarantine restrictions are in force. In company with some 200 fellow passengers on board the Royal Mail steamship *Atrato*, I am at the present moment expiating the crime of visiting the ports of Brazil on my voyage from England. We are cramped up in a small river steamer—an *Isabelle Potente*—in quarantine in the River Plate. Fifteen days of seclusion have already passed over our weary heads, owing to three deaths from yellow fever in the *Atrato*, and we have been condemned to ten more, because a steerage passenger has died on board this vessel of something quite unconnected with that disease. Persons bound for this river should travel in boats, which avoid Brazil in the sickly season." From the preceding it is clearly evident that with all the jaw and fire-works expended on the Brazilian press committee at Buenos Aires, the bosom friends of the empire do not mind putting trifling restrictions on commercial intercourse.

—Ex-Dictator Santos is said to have left a fortune of eighteen million dollars, every cent of which was extorted from the little state of Uruguay in a period of about six years.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 23rd, a report is circulating in that city that President Ceballos is meditating a visit to Rio in August next. May heaven forbid! One week's entertainment of this republican potentate would quite bankrupt the country.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires under date of the 23rd report an engagement between the government forces and rebels in Paraguay, resulting in the defeat of the former and the death of their commander. The government has forbidden the newspapers to give news of the outbreak, and little is therefore known of its character and extent.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

We extract from the *Chilian Times* of March 23 the following items of news:

—The "Sociedad de Fomento Fabril" is about to organize the first of the proposed annual exhibits of national industries.

—Mr. Firth is in treaty with the Bolivian government for the construction of a railway to unite La Paz with Arica.

—The farms, vineyards, gardens, and orchards in Santiago valley are said to be swarming with rats. The rodents are committing great ravages on crops and vegetables, and it is feared they will attack the vines.

—Messrs. Francis A. Kelly and F. Boyd have secured the contract from the American syndicate for the construction of the Valdivia and Osorno railway for 7,500,000 dollars. This price does not include rolling stock, permanent way and bridges. The contractors are experienced railway men, and the official estimate of the Valdivia and Osorno line is said to be the fairest of all the estimates of the projected new railways.

—A San Carlos paper says that Chilian emigrants have arrived from the Argentine republic with the object of recruiting immigrants for that country. They offer each immigrant 50 *cudras* (nearly 200 acres) of land, a building lot in the new towns that are founded, and the right of pasturage on a square league of public lands. It is reported that from Mendoza to the latitude of San Carlos there are 100,000 Chilians settled along the eastern base of the Andes.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Nilgiri planter, a Mr. L. W. Gray, writes a letter to the *Madras Mail*, with reference to the results of pruning on the bearing capabilities of coffee. The letter referred to is as follows:

Sir,—I am in charge of an estate which has given the following crops, per acre—

1880-1881..... 11 cwt.	1884-1885..... 5 cwt.
1881-1882..... 5 "	1885-1886..... 15 "
1882-1883..... 10 "	
1883-1884..... 15 "	Total..... 61 cwt.

—10 cwt. per acre for 6 years.

This, I must mention, was brought about by non-pruning, liberal manuring, and irrigation. From 1883 to 1885 the estate was visited by several planters who had heard of the above result, and they all said the place must be pruned, or it would go out. So I tried a small field, and, as the trees did not seem to suffer, I proposed to the proprietor that we should prune the whole estate, and to this he gave his sanction. So in 1886 the pruning took place, and the result of crops has been as follows: 1886-87=3 cwt. per acre, 1887-88=10 cwt. per acre, 1888-89=6 cwt. per acre. Total 19—or 6 cwt. per acre for 3 years. The trees in the above years, viz., 1886-88, at blossom time, put in quite 10 cwt. per acre, but during March or April a large percentage of the bearing wood died back, and consequently I lost my crop. Now, what I want to know is—is this dying back due to pruning, or "leaf disease." Last year, after pruning, the estate looked fit for 15 cwt. per acre, and there is no doubt that that amount of blossom came out, but, as I said before, most of my wood died back. This year we did not prune, and a magnificent blossom has been out, quite, if not more than, 15 cwt. per acre; but the wood is beginning to die back again, and the trees are almost leafless. Until pruning commenced in 1886 this dying back was unknown on the estate.—*Ceylon Times*.

COFFEE ESTIMATES.

The following statistics of the total coffee production of the world for 1888, and the estimated production and consumption for 1889, which have been prepared by an English firm, we clip from the columns of the *London Produce Markets' Review*. If this forecast proves to be correct, stocks next year will be unprecedentedly low; it must be remembered, however, that the reports of the Brazilian stocks are proverbially unreliable, and that consumption has a habit of shrinking to an astonishing extent when prices reach a high level. The figures are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
<i>Brazil.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Rio.....	270,000	150,000
Santos.....	150,000	90,000
Bahia, etc.....	30,000	22,000
Java, Government.....	33,800	18,000
" private.....	18,000	10,000
Sumatra.....	7,000	6,500
Macassar.....	7,200	7,000
Manilla.....	5,700	6,000
Ceylon.....	6,000	6,000
East Indies.....	13,200	11,600
Mocha and African.....	6,000	6,000
British West Indies.....	5,100	6,000
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	21,000	19,000
St. Domingo.....	27,000	24,000
Costa Rica.....	9,000	9,000
New Granada, Venezuela, La Guayra, Maracaiibo, etc.....	40,000	42,000
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc.....	36,000	38,000
Mexico.....	6,000	5,500
	691,000	495,600

* Most other estimates give the total production from the Brazils as only 200,000 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
<i>United States.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Canada, etc.....	232,000	18,000
Germany.....	123,000	30,000
Austria and Hungary.....	60,000	27,000
France.....	27,000	15,000
Belgium.....	15,000	15,000
Holland.....	15,000	15,000
England.....	15,000	15,000
Denmark.....	15,000	15,000
Norway and Sweden.....	15,000	15,000
Russia.....	15,000	15,000
Italy.....	15,000	15,000
Switzerland.....	15,000	15,000
Portugal and Spain.....	15,000	15,000
Turkey and Levant.....	15,000	15,000
Balkan States.....	15,000	15,000
North Africa.....	15,000	15,000
Cape, Australia, etc.....	15,000	15,000
	671,500	705,500

Stock in the United States and Europe, August 1, 1888..... 104,500
Add crops of 1888-89..... 691,000

Deduct total consumption in the world, 1888-89..... 795,500
..... 671,500

Would leave stock on Aug. 1, 1889..... 124,000
Add estimated crops of 1889-90..... 495,600

Deduct total consumption in the world for 1889-90, estimated at 100,700 tons less than for the preceding year..... 570,800

Would leave estimated stock, Aug. 1, 1890 48,800
—*Merchants' Review*, New York, April 5th.

The figures given above appear an attempt to prove that even after allowing for a decrease of consumption the stocks of coffee on August 1st next year will be reduced to less than sufficient for one month's supply. It is not by such deductions that the market is likely to be affected; on the contrary, it is more probable that speculators will show their wit in such a case, and it is just as well to prove by figures, at once, that not only will there be no stocks on a fixed date, but a large deficit shown.

LOCAL NOTES

—According to a local journal the medicines furnished the poor people during the epidemic will cost upwards of 19,000\$.

The new barracks at the gunnery school at Campo Grande are estimated to cost 423,139\$34, but the expense is to be divided between two fiscal years.

Our readers had better keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit silver. The police are investigating at least one case of false 2\$ pieces, and others are sure to come up.

A large shareholder of the Pastoral Mineira company left on the *Neza* on the 21st to study the question of cattle-breeding in Holland, and that of the importation of improved stock.

As a scarcity of *farinha de mandioca* seems impending, every effort should be exerted to prove the superiority of wheaten bread over this horrid stuff, so aptly called by the Portuguese "wood flour."

A clever thief succeeded in obtaining 43 bags of coffee from a factor's store here on the 20th and promptly sold it to a roaster. We congratulate the rascal: 43 bags of coffee at present prices are worth "collaring."

WANTED.—Some reliable information of a government commission sent to build reservoirs in the province of Ceará and which is supposed to be lost. Information will be thankfully received at the office of this journal.

According to an exchange the predial tax assessment in this city shows a total of 33,724 buildings, of which 32,689 are subject to the tax. When the assessment was made 3,555 dwellings were vacant. The rental value of all the buildings in the city is entered at the total sum of 36,988,655\$210.

—The Ceará senatorial election appears to have resulted in a victory for the Ilhaípa faction whose ticket comprises two conservatives and one liberal.

—The only thing we have been able to deduce from the long discussion of the Loyo business in the Senate is that nothing is proved by either side. A tempest in a tea-pot.

—At the *juzo dos feitos de fazenda* on the 24th Gen. Franzini's claim against the Treasury for 8,800,00\$ was quashed (*julgado improcedente*). The general asked too much.

—The Treasury agent in London has received three months' leave of absence to visit the Paris exposition—we should say, to be treated for some unexplained disease. His salary continues.

—Will the director-general of the postoffice please take note that his clerks still continue to remove postage stamps from mail matter? We should like to know if theft is tacitly permitted in the postoffice.

—The 25th inst. was duly noted by the Brazilian press. May 25th is the anniversary of the day upon which the Argentines declared their independence of Spain and delivered themselves over to civil wars and domestic tyrants.

—The minister of empire has charged Barão de Guimarães to draw up regulations for granting concessions for mineral water springs. With the baron's experience at the department of agriculture the regulations should be gilt-edged.

—At a meeting of the liberal party on the 23rd, the platform as presented by the committee was accepted, and the executive committee was instructed to edit and publish it. After which the "Centro Liberal" was declared dissolved.

—On the 23rd there was no session at the Chamber of Deputies, because, says a witty colleague, all the liberals had gone to a meeting of their "Centro", and the majority of the house were invited to a conference with the premier.

—At the conference of the majority of the deputies with the premier, the latter is said to have explained the necessity of assiduous attendance at the Chamber, and that his hearers were all agreed to support the government. The conference was held on the 23rd.

—Another case of murder caused by the silly custom among Brazilians of calling in incapable midwives. One of these creatures declared an infant a few days old to be tongue-tied, and used scissors to correct the complaint. The poor baby died from the hemorrhage which followed the operation.

—A man—who should know better—says the reason that Brazilian statesmen are so "gassy" is owing to the inordinate quantity of carbonic acid they mix with their wine. Sauerbrunnen appears the favorite, but the modest syphon is not objected to. The orators must talk, whether they will, or not.

—On the 23rd inst. the municipal chamber resolved to let the shattir to a syndicate for 60 years and to permit the building of another nearer the city than the present one which is to be held for the same time. If we read the report correctly 200,000\$ will be paid for the present and 240,000\$ for the new establishment.

—We trust that Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, supreme chief of the Brazilian republican party, is taking full notes of the sympathy and economy with which the republics of the River Plate are being administered. Travelling with suites of 300 to 400 persons, heavily guarded in new red uniforms, the rapid accumulation of presidential fortunes, and all that, can not fail to please the imagination of Brazil's future president.

—What is the matter with the nobility? A "commendador" is now under arrest for complicity in the introduction and circulation of counterfeit 200\$ notes, and another one died a few days since in whose house was found many things connected with the manufacture of this kind of money. It is said that correspondence was also found which implicates many people in this city and the provinces in the business. If the courts would only send a few *commendadores* and *barões* to Fernando de Noronha, perhaps matters would go on better.

—On the 22nd the *Jornal do Commercio* sent a package of papers to Paqueta in conformity with the new regulations, the package being accompanied by a list of the persons to whom the papers should be delivered. The agent at Paqueta received the package, counted the papers, found one short, and then, instead of delivering the papers in hand, returned the whole lot to the office of the *Jornal* on the following day. The *Jornal*, with justice, complains of the exercise of so much brilliant discretion. Perhaps the *Jornal* will try our method—paste the address on each paper.

—A most barefaced attempt at fraud has been discovered here. Insurance was effected on cargo valued at 21,000\$ from Penedo to this port, but the underwriters received notice that it was intended to wreck the vessel bringing it, and their representative telegraphed the owner of ship and cargo that the insurance had been cancelled. The bills of lading and drafts against them were duly received here and the latter forwarded, and the vessel, *Braz. lug. Heitor*, has also arrived, but without the cargo. Whether the master pocketed a bribe and then betrayed his principals, or whether the telegram alarmed the shippers, will be later on discovered, as the matter will be proceeded with in the courts. Penedo is rapidly becoming unsavory in the nostrils of Rio underwriters.

—As was to be expected the Senate's reply to the Speech from the Throne contains various attacks on the government. It is a perfect parody.

—A goodly proportion of the ex-slave convicts pardoned on the 13th by the Emperor appear to have died previous to the date of their pardon. The department of justice must have a curious manner of keeping its statistics.

—The minister of agriculture has imposed a fine of 1,000\$ on the gas company for allowing its stock of coal to become reduced to 6,300 tons on April 1st, when the contract provides that coal for three months, estimated at 9,000 tons, must always be in store.

—On the 22nd the first of the disinfecting stations was inaugurated. The apparatus is of French invention and steam at a temperature of 115° is used. The first experiments are said to have been satisfactory, inasmuch as the articles exposed showed no damage.

—The editor of the *Diario de Noticias* is evidently going around with a "chip on his shoulder." He makes matters very warm for Sr. Nabuco on the 26th, and advises the abolition leader to enter the cabinet, instead of figuring as an extraneous minister.

—A telegram from the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires received here on the 21st says that quarantine for vessels from Rio had been reduced to 48 hours observation. When the Buenos Aires folks hear we are dying 5 and 6 per day of *beri-beri*, they will stick quarantine on again.

—O *Piaiz* says that as the government water supply works are of a permanent description, no date has been fixed for their completion. It is satisfactory to know this, for it is now over 60 days since the government Moses has been at work on the new sources, and there is no news of an increased supply.

—On the 16th inst. the minister of empire decided to dispense with the services of doctors, disinfectors, etc., who were employed during the late epidemic. With burials reaching 40 and 50 per day in May, we hope the minister has not been premature. The sanitary fiscal has also been retired to private life.

—On the 22nd a fisherman caught a floating box addressed "For the Lord God Jesus of Iguaque" and which contained a quantity of wax candles. The faith of the person who took this roundabout way of showing his piety will no doubt meet with its due reward, as the case has been handed over to the police authorities at Niehreroy.

—Senators Castro Carreira and Avila had quite a little discussion on the 20th. The former made some sharp attacks on Sr. Reyy's manner of building reservoirs in Ceará, of which province he is a representative, and the latter, who seems to have the highest opinion of Sr. Reyy, told his colleague that he knew nothing at all about the affairs of his province.

—The *Piaiz* on the 22nd says a correspondent reports that a man at Guarany, municipality of Pomba, Minas Geraes, was bitten by a mad dog and came to Rio for treatment at the national Pasteur institute—we presume it was the Pasteur, for it is said to have been an institute. The patient was discharged as cured, but a few days after his return home, hydrophobia attacked him, and at his own request a neighbor strangled him with a lasso. What was the use of coming to Rio if a domestic remedy could so readily be applied?

—Deputy Spinoza's motion to suppress certain holiday vacations is, we presume, directed at the courts. The time is certainly excessive, if the interests of suitors are considered. The Christmas vacation extends from December 21st to January 31st; Holy Week covers the period of fifteen consecutive days, according to Lent; the Week of the Holy Ghost is the seven days following Whitsunday. Then we have about two ten Saints' days not included in the above and four national holidays, or in all 77 days, say two months and a-half, when the courts are closed.

—On the 22nd inst. O *Piaiz* published the manifesto of Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, recently elected chief of the party, to the republicans of Brazil. It is a long and interesting document, for its Portuguese is choice and its sentences all rhetorical. The principal features appear to be that the chief of the party will, as its head, combine certain administrative powers, to which the members will submit; that liberty, equality and fraternity will be its motto, and the social, moral and financial improvement of the country its aim. Sr. Bocayuva is unfortunate in some of the references he makes, particularly in referring to the cheapness of republican governments, for the immense fortune lately left by the president of a neighboring republic contradicts the statement. The comparison of civil lists is not altogether fair. English legislators lend their services gratuitously to the country; were they to claim remuneration the civil list of the Crown would possibly be reduced. One *lacuna* in the manifesto is too evident to escape even a cursory reader; not a word is said about the feudal lords of the Brazilian plantations, while indignant reference is made to land granted children of the Emperor as part of their marriage settlements.

BIRTHS.

ON the 19th instant, at Laranjeiras, the wife of G. W. Nicolls, of a son.

do	Europe	do	32,000	„
Market firm:	Good Average				

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Despatch, dated London, April 24th.

COFFEE.—In the early part of the month the market took a very flat turn, and prices dropped some 3-4s per cwt. During the past fortnight however, there has been more general demand at a recovery of fully 2s, the good ordinary and medium qualities showing the greatest improvement. The auctions have consisted of a moderate supply of Central American and East Indian coffees, and with the exception of both for export and from the home trade, the whole found buyers at prices now nearly on a par with those of last month.

Receipts in the Brazil during the past four weeks have amounted fairly large, averaging 8,450 bags daily in Rio and 7,500 in Santos. There has been some enquiry for ex-cup coffee, but chiefly for the better descriptions which still remain comparatively scarce and 76-77s is readily obtainable for fair and good descriptions of colour Rio. Upon cost and freight terms very little business has been done; the value of London type is about 77s, while others from Rio have been 2s-3s above the figure. In Santos some transactions have occurred, commonly to fair 71-74s, good average about 72s per cent.

It is unnecessary to note from the remarks made on the 15th inst. by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that notwithstanding the increase in population, nothing seems to influence the consumption of coffee in this country, and that the quantity for the financial year was £55,000 smaller than in 1887-88.

The stocks both in Europe and America are beginning largely to accumulate, the former increasing during March by 14,500 tons, and the latter by 6,600 tons. The deliveries keep steady, the total for the month being 52,300 tons.

For the month of March the Government Java crop was 536,770 piculs, against 483,450 piculs last year.

Imports, for three months :

	1887	1888	1889
Holland	21,168	4,616	13,668
Antwerp	7,918	6,516	9,815
Bombay	14,400	20,016	33,100
Bremen	3,947	2,473	1,894
Trieste	7,380	5,040	10,350
London	2,000	815	506
France	39,584	24,129	33,466
Total Continent	94,031	63,558	101,847
Great Britain	16,799	15,063	17,017
Total Europe	110,830	78,591	119,464
Six ports of U.S.	54,777	49,991	64,555
Total	166,117	127,682	184,019

Stocks, March 31st :

	1887	1888	1889
Holland	33,591	27,789	17,592
Antwerp	11,400	8,400	7,200
Hamam	17,500	16,400	19,800
Bremen	6,415	1,850	1,590
Trieste	4,055	4,535	5,900
London	4,000	1,600	1,000

ICE	47,589	31,109
	RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT	RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Total Continent.....	tons	118,030	91,262	86,532
Great Britain.....	„	15,595	19,758	16,887
Total Europe.....	tons	133,625	111,020	103,419
Six Ports of U. S.....	„	39,475	20,317	23,596
Total.....	tons	164,050	131,337	127,015
<i>Deliveries for consumption, for three months:</i>				
France, export.....	tons	17,425	16,144	14,662
do export.....	„	16,289	8,270	10,378
Other continental ports. ..	„	60,946	51,952	61,802

K ₂ consumption...	3,438	3,728
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no. mail exports	4,097	3,812	2,705
Total Europe.....	tons 102,195	84,926	95,866
United States.....	45,625	46,997	57,172
Total.....	tons 147,820	130,833	153,038
lost in March.....	61,166	50,310	59,333

SUGAR.—It is many years since sugar has advanced as rapidly as in the past fortnight; prices have risen 2s 6d—5s, for cane, and since January, 3s—7s, beet during the latter period being early too dearer. The restricted supply of both refining and grocery sorts has been severely felt by the trade, who,

owing no stocks to fall back upon have been compelled to show the speculative buyers. Prices which close at about the highest are as follows: Demerara, 24s 6d-25s 6d, groups 18s-20s, refining Muscavado 2-5 6d and cane jaggery 25-30. Profit for most of the months up to August 1913

Sept. 21s, Oct. 16s 3d and Nov.—Dec. 15s 3d l. o. b. Java about 23s 6d, Pernam's 19s and Russian crystals 21s. The imports of cane for the first quarter of the year show decrease of nearly 100,000 tons of which from Java alone

however, were 56,000 tons in excess, and of refined 51,000 tons; the receipts of the latter (chiefly white beet), large as they have been in previous years, threaten this season not only to be larger, but more so in proportion than ever.

and already amount to upwards of 110,000. As this season's manufacture of beet is now practically at an end the total result of the yield may be set down at 2,700,000 tons, against 2,450,000 tons in 1887-88; this surplus production,

However, the seed has just been sown—the trade is likely to be seriously hampered for supplies, as consumption appears to have overtaken production. The stocks in Germany

April 1st were only 150,000 tons, against 200,000 and 84,000 tons, but in Austria-Hungary they were rather larger: 146,000, against 179,000 and 135,000 tons. The amount, however, remaining available for export in the two countries was reduced to 228,000 against 250,000 tons.

During Jan.-March the American imports were 50,000 tons smaller than last year, and this with a consumption nearly 30,000 tons larger has left their markets almost bare.

ports there on April 1st, being reduced to 21,000 tons, has compelled them again to purchase freely in Europe. In the U. K. during the same period, although the total imports now 8,000 tons increase the deliveries of raw bone

The bounty question comes on for final settlement next month; should the treaty be ratified, it can not fail to lead

...a very important increase in the production of cane sugar, more particularly grocery descriptions, as also *refined beet* or direct consumption, the latter probably at the expense of the 88 per cent. Whether therefore the refiners, who have some the benefit of the existing 50 per cent.

Imports, for three months :

Holland	tons	651	1,125	200
France	"	25,592	36,651	20,381
Great Britain	"	300,051	292,758	300,721
Our ports, U. S.		246,617	262,778	246,617

Total.....	tons	572,910	594,262	550,106
<i>Stocks, March 31st :</i>				
Holland.....	tons	61,777	61,777	61,777

do beet.....	"	205,279	184,620	184,103
Great Britain (raw) ..	"	203,000	226,000	151,500
Our ports, U. S.	"	79,902	97,263	21,253

Deliveries for consumption, for three months :			
France	tons	132,700	107,610
			101,885

United States.....	264,716	213,214	240,288
Total..... tons	609,416	514,353	564,673

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 25th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan. — July	5	Apolices.....	200\$—1,000\$	97\$5000	97\$5000—97\$5000
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
19,838,200	Apr.—Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1888.	1,000	1,090 000	1,090 000—
38,272,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879	1,000	1,015 000	1,015 000—
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas.....	—	—	—
4,519,200	Jan.—July	6-7	Amazonas.....	—	—	—
2,630,000	—	7	Bahia.....	—	81 1/2	—
1,023,800	—	7	Ceará.....	—	—	—
190,000	—	7	Espirito Santo.....	—	—	—
1,846,000	Jan.—July	6	Goias.....	—	—	—
1,294,300	—	6-8	Maranhão.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	—
171,850	Jan.—July	9	Parahyba.....	—	—	—
730,600	Jan.—July	5-7	Paraná.....	—	101 1/2	—
7,381,200	—	6	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—
152,000	Jan.—July	6	Piauí.....	—	—	—
8,681,000	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$—500\$	98 1/2	—
2,780	—	7	Rio Grande do Norte.....	—	—	—
3,266,822	Jan.—July	6	do Sul.....	1,000\$	98 1/2	—
132,000	—	7	Santa Catharina.....	—	—	—
1,153,000	—	6	S. Paulo.....	—	—	—
800,000	Jan.—July	6-7	City of S. Paulo.....	100\$	94 1/2	—
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe.....	—	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,100\$	June — Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	98 1/2	—
6,194,99	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100	77 1/2	—
7,150,100	Apr.—Oct.	5	do.....	100	82 1/2	—
5,296,300	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100	82 1/2	—
6,330,500	May — Nov.	6	Preal.....	100	66	65 1/2—66 1/2

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May — Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	18 1/2	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Bagatagem.....	200\$	18 1/2	—
1,024,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola.....	200	195 500	—
15,197,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Piaui.....	200	170	—
43,499,610	do	5-6	do do gold.....	200	180	—
2,900,000	Jan.—July	7	Marechal.....	100	99 1/2	—
4,498,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
379,000	do	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	95 1/2	—
1,600,000	Feb. Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	200	—
1,137,100	Jan.—July	7	do do gold.....	150	140	—
6,779,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	100	85 1/2	—
181,600	Apr.—Oct.	6	do do gold.....	200	155	85 1/2—85 1/2
65,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	União Valenciana.....	200	—	—
439,886	Jan.—July	6	TRAMWAYS.	500	490	—
311,300	do	7	Carris Urbanos.....	100	105 1/2	—
656,250	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niteroi gold.....	200	91 1/2	—
397,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	195	—
254,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	—	—
1,377,300	May — Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100	105 1/2	—
225,000	Jan.—July	8 1/2	Ferry.....	200	100	—
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	8 1/2	Central Sugar Factories	100	85 1/2	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Brachy.....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Pureza.....	200	192	—
200,000	Mar. Sept.	6 1/2	Quissand.....	200	180	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	MILLS.	200	—	—
400,000	May — Nov.	7	Berbery.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Bonfim.....	200	193	—
763,200	do	7 1/2	Brachy Industrial.....	200	193	—
380,000	do	7 1/2	Confiança.....	200	193	—
600,000	May — Nov.	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	195	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	195	—
2,000,000	do	8	Pia Grande.....	200	195	—
880,000	do	8	Petropolis.....	200	195	—
43,000	June — Dec.	7	Rink.....	200	92 1/2	—
250,000	Mar. Sept.	7	S. João.....	200	105	—
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	100	—
219,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	MISCELLANEOUS	200	210	—
200,000	do	7 1/2	Candelaria [church].....	200	470	—
100,000	do	8	Catamarca Esqueros gold.....	100	92 1/2	—
300,600	Jan.—July	8	Elevador e Fáb. de Chumbo.....	200	195	—
2,500,000	May — Nov.	7	Doucas D. Pedro II.....	200	195	—
100,000	May — Nov.	8	Lavoura Ind. e Colon.....	200	195	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Melhoramentos U. de Niteroi.....	200	200	—
431,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	Oleos de Villa Nova.....	100	70 1/2	—
—	—	—	União Telephonica.....	100	—	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,175\$	Alliança.....	2\$000 Jan. 89	20\$	19\$0000	—
3,000,000	75,000	234,797	Argos Fluminense.....	17 1/2 Jan. 89	250	420 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	15,804	Atalaya.....	1 000—Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	7,599	Bonanza.....	1 000—Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Confiança.....	2 000—Jan. 89	20	31 000	—
8,000,000	50,000	385,000	Confiança Industrial.....	11 000—Jan. 89	125	105 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	194,508	Fidelidade.....	9 000—Jan. 89	100	143 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	80,640	Garantia.....	4 000—Jan. 89	20	47 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Geal.....	10 000—Jan. 89	20	41 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	—	Indemnizadora.....	10 000—Jan. 89	100	152 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	18,450	Lealidade.....	1 000—Jan. 89	10	9 500	—
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Nova Permanente.....	1 000—Jan. 89	60	44 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	190,000	Previdente.....	2 000—Jan. 89	20	17 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	9,447	Proteção.....	3 000—Jan. 89	20	24 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	0,431	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	1 000—Jan. 89	10	9 500	—
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilância.....	1 000—Jan. 89	10	9 500	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	RIO DE JANEIRO	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	1,115,000	—	Auxiliar.....	9\$000—Jan. 89	200\$	170\$0000	—
33,000,000	33,000,000	7,068,374	Brasiliense.....	8 000—Jan. 89	200	260 000	—
500,000	240,420	1,335	Caixa Credito Commercial.....	2 000—Jan. 89	70	38 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,337,975	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	6 1/2—Jan. 89	40	51 000	—
12,000,000	11,515,800	1,438,000	Comercio.....	9 000—Jan. 89	200	238 000	—
20,000,000	1,020,220	127,832	do 4 series.....	4 000—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	15,000	Credito Real do Brazil.....	5 1/2—Jan. 89	160	150 000	—
6,000,000	2,500,000	6,000,000	Deleclere.....	17 000—Jan. 89	200	255 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	English Limited.....	6—Dec. 88	110	110 000	—
20,000,000	14,926,649	1,000,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	107 000	—
—	—	350,000	Internacional.....	11 000—Jan. 89	200	250 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	2 000—Jan. 89	200	138 000	—
4,175,000	1,000,000	6,900,000	London & Brazilian, Limited.....	1 1/2—Apr. 89	100	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Mercantil dos Varejistas.....	—	50	58 000	—
—	—	3,229	Popular.....	2 000—Jan. 89	100	112 000	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	135,649	Preal.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	69 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,612,606	Rural e Hypothecario.....	10 000—Jan. 89	200	290 000	—
4,000,000	1,194,250	75,155	União de Credito.....	8 000—Apr. 89	50	50 000	—
2,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	0,087\$	PROVINCIAL	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	107,017	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	3 000—Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	6 000—Jan. 89	100	60 000	—
1,000,000	837,210	15,000	Lavoura.....	3 500—Jan. 89	40	10 000	—
500,000	500,000	—	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 000—Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	500,000	6,470	Rural e Hypothecario.....	1 000—Jan. 89	15	31 000	—
—	—	—	Territorial, Minas.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	212 000	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,812,000\$	—	RAILWAYS	—	—	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,206\$	Bahia and Minas.....	—	20\$	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	14,642	Bahia de Acumens.....	4\$000—Feb. 89	200	135 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	17,530	Campos and Carangola.....	3 000—Jan. 89	200	135 000	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Espirito Santo & Caravelas.....	2 000—Jan. 89	200	125 000	—
30,000,000	20,000,000	461,256	Juiz de Fora and Piaui.....	1 1/2—Jan. 89	200	100 000	—
—	—	—	Leopolina.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	do subsidiaries.....	20 1/2—Jan. 89	200	20 000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Macabé and Campos.....	6 000—Jan. 89	200	30 500	—
4,970,000	3,499,200	31,889	Marcia.....	—	—	—	—
8,200,000	7,709,800	62,442	Oeste de Minas.....	5 000—Aug. 88	200	90 000	—
10,000,000	4,477,400	474	do 2 series.....	2 700—Jan. 89	200	—	—
60,665,000	19,665,000	4,444	Rio das Flores.....	6 000—May 89	200	—	—
—	—	—	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	7 000—May 89	200	100 000	—
—	—	—	S. Paulo and Rio Preto.....	7 000—Jan. 89	200	200 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	1,600,000	—	do subsidiaries.....	—	—	—	—
35,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sapacary.....	6 000—Mar. 89	200	220 000	—
—	—	—	Sucalana.....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs.....	—	—	—	—
2,600,000	1,800,473	40,481	do subsidiaries.....	4 200—Mar. 89	40	48 000	—
—	—	—	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2—Feb. 89	200	80 000	—

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	107,600\$	Carris Urbanos	5\$000—Apr. 89	200\$	247\$000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Jardim Botânico	3 200—Apr. 89	200	129 000	129\$000—130\$000
300,000	300,000	—	Laranjeiras, and tunnel	5 500—Apr. 89	200	248 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	84,486	Niteroi	4 000—Jan. 89	200	90 000	
1,200,000	600,000	55,000	Porto Alegre	4 000—Mar. 89	200	—	
1,000,000	4,000,000	597,599	S. Christoval	15 000—Jan. 89	200	245 0	
2,500,000	2,500,000	24,902	Vila Isabel	4 000—Jan. 89	200	239 000	—250 000

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any, and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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